

murder through the media and Internet. But America will not be defeated. This is a war we cannot and will not lose. We must put an end to the unauthorized leaks of sensitive information that aids our enemies in their plans to kill Americans and avoid capture. We must also continue to improve our counterterrorism efforts, finding new ways to disrupt enemy planning, eliminate terrorists from the battlefield, and strengthen collaboration within our intelligence, defense, and homeland security organizations.

Our intelligence community, the Department of Defense, and law enforcement organizations across this Nation remain vigilant, and we owe our support and a debt of gratitude to these dedicated men and women who are on the front line of the global war on terror. We are indeed winning, but as it has been pointed out, this is a long war. The President is leading that effort with the help of this Congress, and together we are keeping Americans safe.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT Pro Tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, yesterday a series of eight explosions struck the heart of Mumbai, India, during the evening rush-hour commute. At least 180 innocent civilians were killed and more than 700 were injured in the blast.

On behalf of this Senate and the American people, I express my heartfelt condolences to the victims, to their families, and to the Indian people. We share in your grief and in your determination to hunt down the criminals who carried out this despicable act. We will stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the Indian people and the Indian Government in order to bring the perpetrators of these attacks to justice.

Yesterday's bombings came less than a week after the 1-year anniversary of the London bombing attacks and less than a month after a thwarted terrorist plot against the New York City subway system was revealed. These cowardly acts remind us again and again of our responsibility to protect and secure the American homeland.

As we learned on 9/11, terrorists need to get it right just once. They exploit whatever weaknesses they can find, deliberately targeting hard-working men and women on their way to work or back from work, schoolchildren on the way to their daily school activities, vacationers on the way to the beach. In the face of such threats, we must be ever vigilant. Our pursuit must be determined. It must be tireless—breaking

up terrorist cells, destroying their financing, chasing down the money trail, and bringing each and every collaborator to justice. We have to strengthen our weaknesses and we have to root out whatever vulnerabilities we have.

That is why the bill that is on the floor today, the Homeland Security bill, is so important. The Homeland Security spending bill provides over \$32 billion to strengthen our ports, America's ports, our borders, our transit systems. It provides financial support for 100 new rail inspectors and canine teams, enhancing our Nation's railway security and ensuring that bombings such as those that happened in Mumbai and London aren't repeated here.

It adds 1,000 more Border Patrol agents, investigators, and those detention officers whom we know are so important in carrying out those responsibilities of securing our borders. Coupled with the spring supplemental, we will have added over 2,000 new agents in 1 year. That brings the total to over 14,300 Border Patrol agents.

The bill also expands much needed detention space—places to put people who illegally cross the border while justice is being administered—with 1,000 new beds so that we can be sure people caught entering this country illegally are not released before their cases are properly prosecuted. Taken with the spring supplemental, we will have added over 5,000 beds along the border in 1 year, bringing the total number to over 25,300 beds.

The bill provides nearly \$8.2 billion to the Coast Guard to protect the 95,000 miles of shoreline border and to inspect both foreign and domestic ports. It funds grants so that high-threat, high-density urban areas can strengthen their infrastructures against threat vulnerabilities. It supports our first responders so that our firefighters, police officers, and paramedics have the training they need should disaster strike. It provides more than \$818 million to combat weapons of mass destruction through appropriate research for biological and chemical countermeasures as well as for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to expand nuclear research and radiological detection.

We have to use every single tool available to prevent further attacks on American soil. That is why this bill is so important, the Homeland Security spending bill. It ensures that vital programs critical to our national security have the funding they need to be an effective defense.

Yesterday's bombings in Mumbai were part of a well-coordinated attack. We must pass the Homeland Security spending bill swiftly to ensure that similar attacks are not repeated and especially are not repeated on American soil.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, what is the status of morning business, comparing majority and minority?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader controls 30 minutes.

Mr. REID. That time would begin now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, that is correct.

#### A DO-NOTHING CONGRESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, yesterday was a day where we did not accomplish much on the Senate floor. But we haven't accomplished much the entire congressional session. We have 22 days left to do business until the adjournment date announced by the distinguished majority leader—22 days. We have so much to do and we have done so little.

It is not me, the Democratic leader, who is saying this is a do-nothing Congress. This is what all the pundits have written about. We have wasted time on a political agenda.

What is a political agenda? We have spent days and days on an estate tax repeal that has no bearing on 99.8 percent of all the American people. It affects less than two-tenths of 1 percent of all the people in America, but we have spent days of our time here on the Senate floor dealing with this issue.

Flag burning—it doesn't matter how you feel about flag burning. Is it the right thing to do, to take up precious days of the Senate time on flag burning? In the little town where I was born and I still have my home they are patriotic people. On the Fourth of July, I was there. The flags were flying in that little town. But flag burning doesn't have direct bearing to their lives.

The marriage amendment—I believe in the sanctity of marriage, but is it something we should spend time on with a constitutional amendment? During the time we have been a country, there have been more than 11,000 attempts to amend the Constitution. In the last 12 years, we had 1,000 amendments to the Constitution filed. One we have spent a lot of time on, unnecessarily, is the marriage amendment. We have spent days of our time here in the Senate on this issue. The people in Searchlight, NV, would rather that we dealt with things that are important, not flag burning, not gay marriage, not the estate tax. With the limited amount of time we have left, we, the minority, the Democrats, believe we have to do some things and do them before the August recess—things that affect people in my little town, Searchlight, NV.

Stem cell legislation—it is difficult to watch, before your eyes, someone who deteriorates with Parkinson's disease. You can see it happen. No matter

how often they go to the physician, the ravages of that disease go forward. How many times does a little child have to be pricked with a needle before the majority over here understands that we have to do something about Parkinson's disease, juvenile diabetes, adult-onset diabetes? We have to do something about Lou Gehrig's disease, Alzheimer's, multiple sclerosis. These diseases have some bearing on what people are hoping for—that we will do here in the Senate.

I had the opportunity when I was home this past recess to visit Danielle DeLee, from Searchlight, NV. She is graduating from high school this year. The reason I wanted to see this young lady is she is going to go to Yale next year—a girl from Searchlight. It is the first time in the history of that little town that someone can go to Yale. That is because she is a brilliant young lady. They saw when she was a little girl that she had academic talent which that little town couldn't handle. This young lady, because she is so smart—do you know what she is going to study at Yale? Math. Math. From Searchlight, NV, she is going to go to Yale and study math.

Because of her brilliance, she will be fine. There are scholarships that will take care of her. But that is not the way it is with most people. Most people are not as smart as Danielle DeLee, and they need help. But not with this Republican-dominated Congress. They have taken away, not added to, the ability to go to school. Tuition deductibility from parents' income tax is not available. A child's ability to go to college should not be dependent on the fact that they are a brilliant person like Danielle or on how rich his or her parents are. The rest of us, people like me, who are average, should be able to go to college if we get some student loans and work a little bit. But that is not the way it is. This Republican-dominated Congress, this do-nothing Congress, is preventing people from going to college.

In Searchlight, because Las Vegas is 60 miles away and Boulder City is 43 miles away, the one thing everybody in that town is concerned about is gas prices. Frankly, if you listed in Searchlight what was important to them, where would flag burning be? Where would gay marriage be? Where would estate tax repeal be? It is not in their vocabulary. But how much they pay for a gallon of gas—which, by the way, in Nevada is over \$3 now. Gas prices in the last week have gone up 11 cents a gallon. In Reno, they are even higher than in Las Vegas. People there care about gas prices.

They care about what is going on in Iraq. Today on the morning news I heard that the Comptroller General of the United States now says the war is costing \$3 billion a week. People care about that war. On the way back to Searchlight one night last week, I stopped in a restaurant—Evans Grille in Boulder City—and a young man

came up to me and said: It is nice to see you. I went to his son's funeral. He was a Navy SEAL. He was killed—21 years old, killed. He cares about the war and how long it is taking and what we are accomplishing there.

Maybe the fifth thing we want to deal with here before the August recess is the Voting Rights Act renewal. Maybe people in Searchlight don't care about that as much as they do about stem cell research, college affordability, gas prices, the war in Iraq, but if they really thought about it, the Voting Act's renewal would be important.

What people went through to have that law passed.

I just finished reading a wonderful book when I was home entitled "Water's Edge." To have the Voting Rights Act passed, of course, you had the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, which was as strong a leadership as you will ever see. But we see his leadership. But what we tend to forget are the deaths—plural—such as Ms. Liuzzio from Detroit, a white woman who came down. She was so concerned that she told her husband she wanted to come and her children. She came and participated in the Selma march. When it was all over, she was giving some people a ride back to Selma from Montgomery. A Klu Klux person shoots her in the head and kills her. Pastor Reeb, who came from California to participate, walked away from the crowd and they bashed him in the head. Another Klansman killed him.

These are just two examples of death and destruction—not hundreds of people being beaten, dogs sicced on them, but thousands had been beaten.

We want to renew this. We are having it held up here and held up in the other body. The Democrats want these issues to go forward, and we want it done before the August recess.

The distinguished assistant minority leader, Senator DURBIN, and I, along with Senator SCHUMER and Senator STABENOW, signed a letter to Senator FRIST, saying after we finish homeland appropriations, let us do the stem cell research. That is the least we can do.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, would the minority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. I would be happy to.

Mr. DURBIN. This is the Senate calendar which is published every day that we are in session. This one is from Wednesday, July 12. Turn to page 22, H.R. 810, an act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell research. If I am not mistaken, I would like to ask the minority leader—the stem cell research bill has been sitting on the Senate calendar, as passed by the House in a bipartisan way, for more than 1 year, as we meet today.

Mr. REID. For 13½ months.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask the minority leader: Have the Democrats come forward and asked that this bill be scheduled for floor consideration and debate

repeatedly during that 13-month period?

Mr. REID. I am sorry to reflect on what we have done. We have begged. I don't beg people for much of anything, but we have begged. I have been part of the begging in this body for the majority leader to move this matter forward because people at home are crying for hope. That is all they have left when they are sick.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask the minority leader: Does this stem cell research bill, H.R. 810, which passed the House in a bipartisan fashion, enjoy bipartisan support in the Senate? Does it have cosponsorship on both sides of the aisle? Is this strictly a Democratic issue?

Mr. REID. It is not a Democratic issue. We have had people of good will work together on this. We have had Democrats with a lot of seniority, Republicans with a lot of seniority, and clear down to those with little seniority, Democrats and Republicans, wanting to get this done.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask the minority leader, in the month of June, when we wasted 2 weeks on the floor of the Senate on a Constitutional amendment relative to flag burning, gay marriage, and an effort to provide tax relief for the wealthiest people in America relative to the estate tax, could we have called up this bill, H.R. 810, if the Republican leadership of the Senate had wanted it? Could it have been brought to the floor, debated, passed, and sent to the President in that period of time?

Mr. REID. Absolutely. We have done everything we could, as I have mentioned, including begging to get this matter before the Senate.

I mentioned this yesterday, and I will repeat.

I went to church last Sunday. A man tapped me on the shoulder. I looked behind me. He was in a wheelchair. I couldn't understand him at first because he doesn't speak well. He has advanced Parkinson's disease. As we listened closely—H.R. 810, could we do something to get it passed?

Mr. DURBIN. When the minority leader was in Searchlight, NV, during the Fourth of July recess, I was in the State of Illinois and traveled thousands of miles—from the city of Chicago, Rockford, southern Illinois, my roots down State, and town after town, not at one place nor at any one time did any single person come up to me and say: Let me tell you what I think about the flag burning amendment; or let me tell you what I think about the gay marriage amendment; or can you do something to reduce the estate tax for wealthiest people in America?

Did the Senator from Nevada have a similar experience? Did he go to a town meeting, as I have, and mention stem cell research without someone coming up to him—if they didn't volunteer during a meeting, maybe there is a little shyness—after the meeting and say: My daughter has juvenile diabetes? One lady told me she wakes her up twice

during the night to test her blood. Another person comes to me and says: My mother is in a nursing home with Alzheimer's. It has been going on for years. It is a burden on our family. Or into the congressional district now represented by Congressman LANE EVANS, my closest friend in our delegation and a personal hero to me, a man suffering from Parkinson's disease who now has to withdraw from public life to fight this battle—aren't these the real-life stories of real-life people who are not reflected in the agenda nor in the priorities of the Republican-led Senate?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the people whom we visit in Nevada and Illinois and other places who have these problems are not Democrats only. They are Republicans. They are Independents. They want this Senate to do something to help us.

That is why I am so disappointed that we have been literally wasting our time on issues that have no relevance.

Remember the months and months we spent on that fictitious issue that we should not have dealt with about uprooting the foundation of our country, to change the quality of the Senate, to make it a unicameral legislature—so-called nuclear option—because they didn't get all the judges they wanted. They were willing to throw this Senate into something it had never been before. We spent all of that time, when we could have been doing stem cell research legislation; we could have been doing something about gas prices and the other things we have spoken about.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, let me ask the minority leader one last question about stem cell research. Before we adjourned, Senator FRIST, the Republican leader, came to the floor and propounded a unanimous consent request to bring up this bill, H.R. 810, and two other bills related to the issues. We agreed on a bipartisan basis.

I ask my friend and colleague from the State of Nevada, has the Republican leader set this matter—this unanimous consent request for the stem cell research—to come before the Senate? Has he set it for the Senate calendar? Do we know if or when this is going to be called?

Mr. REID. Let me recount, briefly, the ups and downs—mostly downs—of this legislation. I can remember months ago when my friend, Dr. BILL FRIST, majority leader of the Senate, stood right there and stunned me and most of America by saying: I support H.R. 810, stem cell research. That made me feel so good. I thought that we were going to see the end, we are going to see the light at the end of the tunnel. But I am sorry to say nothing has happened since then.

We finally got a unanimous consent request before we had the Fourth of July recess. As the leader said, he would bring it up. And I understand he told the press on Monday he would be willing to do it sometime this work period. I hope that is the case.

But no, the answer is we do not have a time yet to debate this legislation. It is not going to take a lot of time. It isn't a bill that is going to take days and days. We have 12 hours of debate. We could do it all in 1 day. I am willing to do it all in 1 day.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask another question of the minority leader. I would like to do something that is maybe unprecedented in the modern history of the Senate. We might even meet on Monday. How about a Friday? How about giving 12 hours of our life on a Friday for the millions of Americans who are desperate for this medical research to bring hope to their families and their children. It would be unprecedented, would it not—I ask the minority leader from Nevada—for us to actually say: All right. This is so important that we will take 12 hours on a Friday or 12 hours on a Saturday. How about that? The Senate would actually meet for 12 hours straight on Saturday and send this bill to the President, if we could muster the 60 votes on a bipartisan basis. I can't speak for our caucus, but I am prepared to stay. Pick the day. Let us take the 12 hours, let us meet at 9 o'clock in the morning and stay until 9 o'clock at night and get it finished.

Would the leader from Nevada believe that to be a radical suggestion?

Mr. REID. The Senator from Illinois and I came to Washington together. We were so proud. In 1982, we finally made it to Washington, DC.

The Senator mentioned LANE EVANS. He was with us. It was a big class. In the House of Representatives in those days, with Tip O'Neill and Jim Wright, we worked nights, Fridays, Mondays, Saturdays in the House of Representatives. Now basically they have a 2-day workweek. In the Senate, we work 3 days. I realize we have just a few days left before the August recess. The House, in fact, is adjourning about a week before we do. They have 2 more weeks. We have 3 more weeks after this week. But it so good for the country if we could do something about stem cell research and finish that. If we could get the Voting Rights Act before us and have a real debate on what is going on in Iraq, we might be able to get that done with the Defense appropriations bill. We know the law of the land now. The law, as we speak, is that the year of 2006 will be a year of significant transition in Iraq. Everyone in America knows about that, except the President. He is staying the course. We are spending \$3 billion a week now.

I hope we can take a look at gas prices.

The Senator is absolutely right. We need to roll up our sleeves and get this work done. I don't want to be a part of a do-nothing Congress. But I have to say to my friend that at this stage this is a do-nothing Congress. Harry Truman, who invented the term, as far as I know, is looking down from someplace and saying: Look, you got me beat.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the purpose of the two of us coming to the floor today is to make it clear that we want this month of August to be a month of significant transition in the Senate; to move us from a do-nothing Senate to actually take up issues that people across America care about.

We wrote a letter to Senator FRIST which said schedule stem cell research and give us a date certain to let us move forward. As the Senator said, let us move forward on this debate on Iraq. Let us move forward on help paying college tuition costs, particularly for working families. Let's do something about energy costs and gasoline prices. All of these things I think fit into an agenda that is timely and important for the American people.

I ask the Senator from Nevada the following question: Did he notice this morning on the front page of the Washington Post that the chief of police in the District of Columbia noted that since July 1 there have been 13 murders in our capital city? And in that period of time, 12 days, 13 murders have created such a stir and concern that he has declared it is a time of criminal emergency in the Nation's capital because of the murder rate.

I ask the Senator from Nevada if he is aware of the fact that in the last 3 days in the capital of Iraq, in Baghdad, 100 people have been murdered in 3 days? Is he aware of the fact that just a few months ago, former Iraq Prime Minister Ayad Allawi said: If this is not civil war, then God knows what is.

I ask the Senator from Nevada, are we going to see the end of the Senate debate on Iraq come down to cut-and-run versus stay-the-course? Is that as good as it gets in the Senate, the most deliberative body in our Government? Is that the end of the conversation on Iraq for this year as far as our agenda is concerned?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I certainly hope not. This is an intractable war. We have seen the valor of our fighting forces. We have the finest military in the history of the world. They have shown that in Iraq, fighting in situations that have never been fought in before, not in the deserts of Iraq but in the cities, the slums, where snipers exist, where bombs are.

We need to have the President do what we tried to do when we offered an amendment on the Defense authorization bill to say that the year 2006 is a year of significant transition, that is the law of the land. Let's start redeploying our troops by the end of the year. We need to do that.

I say to my friend, changing the subject a little bit because we all need good news, here is some good news: I indicated that Dr. BILL FRIST stepped forward when he said he would support stem cell research. It was a big day for our country, to have a prominent transplant surgeon, someone who is imminently qualified in the medical field. Now his legislative valor on this issue, even though it is not as quick as I would like, has come to the forefront.

I just received a press release from the leader's office, majority leader BILL FRIST's office. This is something we need to celebrate. This is from Senator BILL FRIST:

The Senate will take up the three stem cell bills on Monday, July 17, and will complete all action by Tuesday, July 18. There's tremendous promise in stem cell research. . . .

That is really good news. I compliment and applaud the majority leader for allowing next week to go to stem cell research. To those people watching in America, it is good news. These people who have been hopeful—like the man who tapped me on the shoulder in church—we are going to do everything we can to get the 60 votes necessary to get this sent to the President's desk.

Mr. DURBIN. If the Senator from Nevada will yield, I address the comment and question to him.

Despite the fact we have been pushing for a year, even speaking to this issue in the Senate today, sending a letter to Senator FRIST tomorrow, I thank him and congratulate Senator FRIST. This is a bipartisan bill. It is critically important to our Nation to move forward on stem cell medical research.

When President Bush closed down this promising area of medical research almost 5 years ago, we left a void in terms of opportunity for finding cures for critical diseases.

It has never been a partisan issue. Former First Lady Nancy Reagan has pushed for stem cell research. Senator ORRIN HATCH, Senator ARLEN SPECTER—there have been so many who have stepped forward asking for stem cell research. In the spirit of this announcement from Senator FRIST, I hope we can move forward in a bipartisan fashion, pass the key bill, H.R. 810, by July 18, and send it to President Bush. I hope he will reconsider his promised veto of this bill.

I ask, if I might, of the Senator from Nevada, when it comes to the Voting Rights Act, another issue which the Senator raised, the Senator and I are from a common generation that recalls the civil rights struggle we lived through as we went through school and watched it unfold in America. The Voting Rights Act was passed to protect the rights of minorities to vote across the United States.

I ask the Senator from Nevada whether he is aware of a comment made by Jack Kemp, the former Republican Vice Presidential nominee, a former Republican Member of Congress, when speaking of the House Republicans' efforts to stop reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act—this has been occurring over the last few weeks—that former Vice Presidential nominee Jack Kemp said that his Republican Party had better get this thing passed; we need to get back on the right side of history.

I ask the Senator from Nevada, has this not been a bipartisan issue, the Voting Rights Act, where both parties tried to be on the right side of history

in moving toward more opportunity and striking down discrimination when it came to voting in elections in America?

Mr. REID. The Senator from Illinois and I served in the House with Jack Kemp. Jack Kemp was an all-star: a great quarterback in college, a great quarterback in the professional ranks, and a very good Member of Congress. He speaks the truth.

The Republicans need to get on the right side of history. Holding this up is not good for them. It is not good for our country.

Mr. DURBIN. I say to the Senator from Nevada in closing, there are Members in the Senate, and we are moving to the Homeland Security bill. That is a timely bill. I am glad we are considering it.

At another time, we will address the issue of increased cost of college education for working families and the failure of the Republican leadership to schedule opportunities for tax deductions and reductions in student loan costs for these students.

Of course, the energy issue is the issue I ran into all across Illinois. We have seen a doubling of gasoline prices under the Bush administration, there is a severe hardship on families and businesses, and still we have no energy policy to address this issue from this Republican-dominated Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

#### STEM CELLS AND THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I make a couple of points based on what we just heard.

The first has to do with stem cells. As the Presiding Officer knows, I am a practicing physician. I am still delivering babies on weekends and our breaks. I am concerned in our country because we are letting emotional issues far override what the science today says on stem cells.

We have a lot of people who have significant diseases who have been convinced that the only way those diseases will ever be solved is to use embryonic stem cells. The dishonesty in the debate is concerning to me as a physician because the real breakthroughs have not been with embryonic stem cells.

There are now 70 treatments being utilized every day in this country from stem cells derived from core blood and adult blood stem cells. There also is wonderful new research in the last year that says you can gain exactly the same pluripotent—a cell that will do anything—from germ cells, from altered nuclear transfer, from three different mechanisms to get the exact same ability to cure diseases and never destroy the first embryo.

We do not hear that in the debate. We do not hear the truth of what the science is showing us, and we do not recognize that even though the Federal Government is funding, in a limited

amount, embryonic stem cell research, the fact is, where the private money is going—it is not going to embryonic stem cell research, it is going to other pluripotent stem cell research that doesn't have anything to do with embryos.

This debate, as a physician and as a scientist, concerns me because it is not based on facts or on truth. For us to continue to belie the fact of what the science is showing us today creates a false impression based on politics and false hope. There is great hope for people with diabetes, there is great hope for people who have neurologic injury, but it is not coming from embryonic stem cell research; it is coming from pluripotent stem cell research outside of that. During the debate next week, I plan on making that point. I am going to counter every point that belies science and does not recognize the true facts out there today.

The final comment I will make is that the Voting Rights Act does not expire for a year and a half. We ought to get it right. We ought to make sure everyone is protected in this country in terms of the right to access. To say we have to do that right now, even though we are probably going to do it, to claim that we do not want to do it is a false claim. No. 2, we have plenty of time to do it even if we do not get it done this year. Those are important things for the American public to know and be aware of. No one in this Senate thinks we should not reauthorize the Voting Rights Act. But we ought to do it in a way that represents the principles on which this country is founded and not the politics of the next election.

I yield the floor.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 5441, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Feinstein amendment No. 4556, to amend chapter 27 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the unauthorized construction, financing, or, with reckless disregard, permitting the construction or use on one's land, of a tunnel or subterranean passageway between the United States and another country